

contributions already received and the circumstances under which contributions may be received in future.

Total amount spent from State Funds on equipment of schools was Rs. 55,020 and on cess funds Rs. 21,410. The standard of equipment in the middle and primary schools has been laid down. An officer was deputed to inspect all the High School Laboratories and submit a report as to their requirements to bring them up to date. The report has been received, but its consideration has been deferred pending the revision of the S. S. L. C. and the Entrance courses. Orders have been issued requiring the District Boards to contribute a portion of the accumulated balances on account of Mohatarfa and Local Fund general which were transferred to them in 1917, aggregating to Rs. 2,00,000 to be mainly spent on non-recurring expenditure such as buildings. The amount so contributed is proposed to be utilised on buildings and equipment in the proportion of 8:1 and it is hoped that this would improve the situation to some extent.

15. *Hostels*—There was a slight decline in both the number and strength of the hostels as there were only 41 hostels with 2,222 boarders during the year against 51 hostels with a strength of 2,940 boarders in 1921-22. Of these hostels, 19 were Government, 19 aided and 3 were unaided. With a view to afford boarding facilities for boys in Middle School classes, instructions have been issued to start hostels attached to some of these institutions on trial and it is reported that one such institution has been opened at Ayanna in Shimoga District and its working is watched with interest. The number of boarders in the hostels is very small when compared to the number undergoing instruction in the secondary schools and this is under food to be partly due to the high rates prevailing in the hostels which prevent poor boys from coming in. The question of popularising these institutions by attracting a large number of pupils is of great importance and the problem of reducing the level of rates so as to induce students of ordinary means to live in these institutions, should receive the earnest attention of the Department.

16. The Government are glad to note that the work of the Department during the year under review was on the whole satisfactory and the Department exhibited marked zeal in carrying out the reforms introduced during the year and in working out the several sanctioned schemes.

K. MATTHAN

Chief Secretary to Government

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

White Field Settlement.

READ—

Government Order No. 739-40-28, dated 27th April 1882, sanctioning the grant of 3,025 acres and 39 guntas of land assessed at Rs. 3,574-8-0, near the Kadugodi Railway Station and elsewhere in the Bangalore Taluk to the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association Mysore Branch, for the formation of Agricultural Settlements.

2. Government Order No. R. 14363-75—L. R. 451-17-17, dated the 28th June 1921, directing the resumption of the land and the village site at White Field under the control of the Association and the introduction of the Village Panchayet Scheme, under the Local Boards Regulation, for the colony in question.

3. Memorial dated 26th August 1921, of the Members of the combined deputation from the Anglo-Indian Association of Mysore and the Coorg and Settlers at White Field praying for a reconsideration of the above order re the resumption of the village site and requesting that they should be allowed to maintain the original character of the settlement and to preserve its integrity.

4. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 1429 22-23 dated 29th February 1924 from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore on the Subject.

ORDER NO. R. 46111-1 L. R. 451-17-32, DATED 18TH MARCH 1924

Government granted a large extent of land to the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association Mysore Branch in 1882, for the formation of Agricultural Settlements of Eurasian and Anglo-Indian. The condition under which grant was liable to

the lands in favour of the occupants and this was authorized by Government in the Order No. 16052-3, dated 23rd March 1894. The Anglo-Indian Association of Mysore and Coorg, however, continued to have control over the Settlement. Meanwhile the settlers at White Field formed an Association of their own and began to agitate for independent recognition. The question came up finally before Government in the year 1921 when they passed orders directing the re-sumption of the village site and the unassessed lands in the hands of the Anglo-Indian Association on the ground that it had failed to fulfil the condition on which the lands were granted.

2. Thereupon the two Associations, viz., the Eurasian and Indian Association of Mysore and Coorg and the White Field Settlers' Association, submitted a joint memorial to Government praying for the cancellation of the re-sumption order, the chief contention being that the Association had satisfied the condition on which the lands were originally given. They asked that the Anglo-Indian character of the settlement under the terms of the original grant should be maintained and that the lands should not be alienated by the settlers in a manner that would affect this feature of the settlement.

3. So far as the agricultural lands under private occupancy are concerned Government consider that as soon as the Association relinquished the lands to Government accepted that relinquishment, direct relationship between the Government and the Pattadars was established without the intervention of the Association. Government cannot recognize any understanding that might have existed at the time between the Association and the Pattadars. The relinquishment was made free of all conditions and under the Land Revenue Code, when a person holds patta and Government unconditionally, no restriction can be imposed at a later stage. The question has been finally settled by Government in their Order No. R. 4461-2, dated the 4th November 1915 and there are no grounds to reopen the question.

4. As regards the village site it is observed that it was given to the Anglo-Indian Association owing to whose efforts the settlement originally came into existence. As the Association has substantially succeeded in accomplishing the object of the grant, viz., the formation of an agricultural settlement of Eurasians and Anglo-Indians, Government do not wish to resume possession of the village site compulsorily without a voluntary relinquishment on the part of the Association as in the case of agricultural lands. Government therefore direct in modification of the order of 1921 that the Anglo-Indian Association of Mysore and Coorg continue in possession of the village site in accordance with the terms of the original grant.

5. Government, however, cannot allow the administration of the settlement to fall into confusion. According to the original agreement between the settlers and the Association, the latter was for a long time attending to the local requirements of the settlement and in return was collecting subscriptions from the settlers. But owing to differences between the settlers and the Association, the needs of the Colony seem to have been almost neglected by the latter, judging from the unsatisfactory condition of the roads and school buildings, &c., in the Colony. It is understood that there is some money in the latter fund collected for the benefit of the settlement, which is either under the control of the Association or of the settlers, because of the difference between the two bodies. If by a compromise these differences, a satisfactory settlement arrived at by the two bodies for meeting the local requirements, through the Association Government do not wish to interfere in the affairs of the settlement, and if the money fund or any part of it is saved for the settlement Government may be able to give a grant-in-aid for the permanent improvement of the settlement. But if such a solution is impossible, an application may be made by the settlers to Government with a statement that they desire Government to bring the area under the Local Self Government Scheme and to submit the local taxation. Government will then consider the question of establishing a Village Panchayat for the Colony under the Local Boards Regulation. The establishment of a Village Panchayat for the area will be deferred.

Encouragement of Sericulture.

READ—

Government Order No. 6850-62—A. E. 85-17-4, dated 15th January 1918, sanctioning some of the proposals of the Agricultural Committee for the grant of medals, prizes etc., with a view to encourage mulberry cultivation and sericulture in the State.

2. Letter No. 1435—C. 118-2, dated 20th August 1921, from the Director of Agriculture forwarding a copy of Sericultural Superintendent's letter No. 162 of 18th—23rd July 1921, proposing certain alterations in the existing rules for the granting of prizes, medals etc., sanctioned in the above order.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 1255—Gl. 15—16th December 1921, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore furnishing his opinion on the changes in the aforesaid rules suggested by the Sericultural Superintendent.

4. Correspondence ending with letter No. R. O. C. 819—H. C. 250-4 of 23-24 dated 29th December 1923, from the Director of Agriculture forwarding a copy of Sericultural Superintendent's letter furnishing information on the working of Rule 1 of the above rules.

ORDER NO. I. C. 5524-34—A. & E. 68-21-6, DATED 18TH MARCH 1924.

The main changes proposed by the Superintendent of Sericulture are:—

(a) Lowering of the minimum quantity of cocoons cropped in a year qualifying under Rule 1 for a prize or medal, from 250 to 100 *thookas* (of 10 lbs. each).

(b) Reduction of the minimum area under mulberry crop introduced in new areas, qualifying for a medal under Rule 2, from two acres to half an acre generally and to a quarter of an acre specially in the case of members of the depressed classes.

(c) Framing of additional rules with special concessions for the free grant of lands, supply of disease-free eggs at half the usual price and grant of medals or money prizes, to the members of the depressed classes with a view to introduce the sericultural industry among them.

2. The Revenue Commissioner generally agrees to the changes in the Rules suggested by the Sericultural Superintendent, but proposes some modification in the special rule regarding the grant of lands to depressed classes.

3. Government are pleased to sanction the proposals of the Superintendent of Sericulture as modified by the Revenue Commissioner.

4. The rules as revised are appended to this order.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,

Offg. Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Revised rules for the grant of concessions for the encouragement of sericulture in the State.

A.—GENERAL RULES.

1. A prize or medal of Rs. 20 shall be granted in each taluk for the largest number of successful crops in the year, the minimum qualifying for the prize being 100 *thookas* (of 10 lbs. each) of cocoons.

2. A medal of the value of Rs. 20 shall be given to the person who has introduced Sericulture in a taluk (or if the District Board consider it necessary, a hobli) where it did not exist before by cultivating at least half an acre with mulberry and rearing at least three crops of silk worms. In the case of members of the depressed classes the minimum extent will be one-fourth of an acre. If there are more persons than one, the award should go to the one who has reared the largest number of cocoons. The District Board may give such number of supplementary prizes of such value (not exceeding Rs. 20) as they think fit.

3. A prize or medal of Rs. 10 shall be awarded for the best kept mulberry garden in the taluk not less than two acres in extent.

4. A bonus of one rupee shall be paid for every maund in excess of 50 maunds of cocoons produced for the first year in a new rearing room constructed of a type approved by the Department of Sericulture.